

CONSIDER THE CONSEQUENCES...

The legal consequences of drug abuse





**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

120 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60606
(312) 793-8550

JAMILAH OWENS

Specialist, Drug Education & Prevention Programs
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

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CONSIDER THE CONSEQUENCES...

The legal consequences of drug abuse



EDUCATION

Drug intolerance

Today, as Illinois moves forward in becoming more health conscious, tolerance for use of illegal drugs (and for abuse of legal drugs) is lowering. Our children are becoming more aware of the devastating effects of drugs. They realize early on that drugs can destroy families, ruin friendships and lead to crime and violence.

Unfortunately, there are still some who see illegal drug use and abuse in another light. They see only the “glamorous” effects such as quick money, fancy clothes, swank cars and “instant popularity,” while others see drugs as a tool to escape daily realities. Those children, especially teenagers, are quick to buy into the fantasy and escapism of using and dealing illegal drugs.

High school teachers and administrators hold an important key to dispelling such fantasies. Educators play a vital role in helping these teenagers remain drug-free. They are a major influence in transmitting accurate, factual, and up-to-date information to teenagers on a range of important issues, not the least of which is drug abuse.

Fighting the problem

Schools have long been considered one of society's safest havens. No longer is that the case for some schools. Many have been infested with illegal drugs and students who peddle or use them. Very few schools are exempt from this problem.

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's Legal Consequences of Drug Abuse campaign is providing high school teachers, administrators, and students themselves with information on anti-drug laws and policies that directly affect teenagers and their futures. The campaign's *Consider the Consequences* message can be easily incorporated into

driver's education, health, social science, and physical education curricula. The message focuses on issues important to students such as personal freedom, driving privileges, and competitive sports. Teenagers must know the legal consequences of illegal drug use before they can consider them.

Toughening drug laws

In Illinois, tougher laws against the sale, manufacture, and delivery of illegal drugs in or around school property have been passed to aid school administrators in their fight for drug-free schools and communities.

- ▲ A minor aged 15 and older can be charged as an adult for the delivery or manufacture of a controlled substance while in or within 1,000 feet of a school.
- ▲ At a school's request, law enforcement officials can conduct searches for illegal drugs on school grounds, including lockers, using specially trained dogs.
- ▲ Schools can prohibit the use of any cellular communication device by a student in any school building or school property. In addition to any other penalties imposed by law, it is a Class 2 felony for any person to knowingly use a cellular communication device in the furtherance of controlled substance trafficking.

Losing personal freedoms

For many teenagers, learning to drive and obtaining a driver's license are very important experiences. The loss of a driver's license can mean limiting personal freedoms such as driving to work, to the prom or to the shopping mall. A drug-related driving conviction could mean more than that. If convicted, a teenager could face the loss of driving privileges, higher insurance rates, fines, legal fees, and a possible juvenile detention sentence. A teenager also could face the loss of a vehicle (forfeiture)



even without a conviction. Depending on the severity of the drug charge and the circumstances of the case, a teenager can even be tried as an adult.

Outlawing illegal steroid use

In February 1991, anabolic steroids (artificial muscle builders) became a recent addition to the list of controlled substances under federal law, making them much more difficult to obtain. The federal laws governing the use of steroids also have been toughened.

- ▲ A steroid possession conviction, even for personal-use quantities not validly prescribed by a doctor, carries a maximum sentence of one year in prison and a minimum \$1,000 fine. Subsequent offenses within two years of a prior conviction can result in stiffer penalties.
- ▲ A first-time conviction for the manufacture or delivery of steroids carries a maximum punishment of five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. Subsequent offenses also carry stiffer penalties.
- ▲ Illinois law also provides penalties for the possession and manufacture of steroids.

Consider the Consequences

The Authority's Legal Consequences of Drug Abuse campaign will help young people to "consider the consequences" of their actions. As an educator, you can make certain your students understand what can be lost through a drug conviction — personal freedom now and possibly a career in their chosen field later.

Various support materials on the legal consequences of drug abuse, including brochures and posters, are available. For further information, call (312) 793-8550.





▲ A minor aged 15 and older can be charged as an adult for the delivery or manufacture of a controlled substance while in or within 1,000 feet of a school.

▲ If convicted, a teenager could face the loss of driving privileges, higher insurance rates, fines, legal fees, and a possible juvenile detention sentence. A teenager also could face the loss of a vehicle (forfeiture) even without a conviction.

▲ Under federal law, a steroid possession conviction, even for personal-use quantities not validly prescribed by a doctor, carries a maximum sentence of one year in prison and a minimum \$1,000 fine. Subsequent offenses within two years of a prior conviction can result in stiffer penalties.

**CONSIDER
THE CONSEQUENCES...**



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(312) 793-8550

October 1991

Dear Educator:

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority has recently launched its *Legal Consequences of Drug Abuse* campaign. Among other things, the public awareness campaign is providing high school teachers, administrators, and students throughout the state with information on new, tougher anti-drug laws and policies that directly affect teenagers and their futures.

Educators play a vital role in transmitting accurate, factual, and up-to-date information to students on a range of important issues, not the least of which is drug abuse.

The goal of the campaign, with regard to teenagers, is to help curb illegal drug use by better informing students of the harsh penalties and criminal sanctions now involved. Depending on the severity of a drug charge and the circumstances surrounding the case, some teenagers accused of drug crimes can even be tried as adults in Illinois.

The campaign's *Consider the Consequences* message focuses on consequences important to students, such as the loss of a driver's license, personal property, and their freedom. The message can be easily incorporated into driver's education, health, social science, and physical education curricula.

Enclosed is a folder that further explains the campaign and an order form for various support materials, all of which are available at no charge. We encourage you to use the materials as support for an already established drug education curriculum or as a separate lesson plan.

Your cooperation is vital to the success of the campaign. Thank you for your support, and feel free to contact me if you have any questions or ideas about the campaign.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jamilah Owens".

Jamilah Owens
Specialist, Drug Education and Prevention Programs

P.S. If you receive a duplicate information packet, please pass it along to a colleague.

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cannabis & controlled substances

By the time they graduate from high school, 17 percent of American students are frequent users of illegal drugs. More than 40 percent have used marijuana, and 10 percent have used hallucinogens such as LSD and PCP, and one in eight high school seniors have tried cocaine, according to a 1990 National Institute on Drug Abuse survey.

It is no surprise the United States suffers from the highest rate of teenage and young adult substance use in the industrialized world.

For some teenagers, drugs are a part of their daily reality. They are either used, sold, or stored in or around high school property, in vehicles, at parks, at home, or at friends' homes.

Over the past few years, several new anti-drug laws have been passed in Illinois to curb illegal drug use, especially in and around schools.

Penalties have been toughened and the risks of criminal justice sanctions have heightened.

Depending on the severity of a drug charge and the circumstances surrounding the case, some teenagers

accused of drug crimes can even be tried as adults. Teenagers must consider the legal consequences that illegal drugs can have now and in the future.

Tough new laws are helping local school districts and school boards enforce drug-free school and community policies.

- At a school's request, law enforcement officials can conduct searches for illegal drugs on school grounds, including lockers, using specially trained dogs (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 122, pars. 10-22.10a and 34-18.12).
- School boards can prohibit the use of any cellular communication device by a student in any school building or school property (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 122, pars. 10.20.28 and 34-

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THE LAW

Cannabis and controlled substance possession and trafficking carry stiff penalties.

• The penalties range from a Class B misdemeanor to a Class 2 felony for any person convicted of knowingly manufacturing, delivering, or possessing with intent to deliver cannabis, depending on the amount involved. Fines of up to \$100,000 may be imposed (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 705).

• Delivery of cannabis by a person aged 18 or older to a person under 18 years and at least three years younger subjects the offender to a term of imprisonment up to twice the maximum (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 708).

• A person who uses, engages, or employs a person under 18 years of age to deliver controlled or counterfeit substances may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment that is twice the maximum (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 1407.1).

• Depending on the amount involved, possession of any substance containing cannabis can range from a Class C misdemeanor to a Class 3 felony (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 704).

• Depending on the amount or type of substance involved, the penalties for a person convicted of knowingly possessing a controlled or counterfeit substance range from a Class 4 felony to a Class 1 felony. The offenses can carry a maximum prison sentence of 50 years, and a fine up to \$200,000 or the full street value of the substance, whichever is greater (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 1402).

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18.14). In addition to any other penalties imposed by law, it is a Class 2 felony, carrying a fine of up to \$100,000, for any person to knowingly use a cellular communication device in the furtherance of controlled substances trafficking (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 1401.1(c)).

- Pocket pagers or similar electronic devices are prohibited in schools and on school property (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 122, pars. 10.21.10 and 34-18.9).

Penalties have stiffened for the manufacture and delivery of cannabis and controlled substances (cocaine, heroin, etc.) on or near school property.

- A minor aged 15 and older can be charged as an adult for the delivery or manufacture of a controlled substance while in or within 1,000 feet of a school or public housing facility. Certain offenders may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 37, par. 805-4).
- Delivery of a controlled substance to a person under 18 years of age on or near school property subjects the person to a range of penalties from a Class 2 felony to a Class X felony depending on the amount of the controlled substance involved. A fine of up to \$500,000 may also be imposed depending on the violation (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 1407).

Laws holding drug dealers accountable to parents or legal guardians also have been enacted.

- Any person who sells or transfers an illegal drug to a minor (or supplies to a seller an illegal drug which ultimately is sold to a minor) is liable to the parent or legal guardian of the minor for actual damages, such as costs for treatment or rehabilitation, pain and suffering of the parent and punitive damages (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 70, par. 601 et seq.).

Prison sentences for felony drug offenses range from:

Class 4	1 year to 3 years
Class 3	2 years to 5 years
Class 2	3 years to 7 years
Class 1	4 years to 15 years
Class X	6 years to 30 years
Cocaine offenses	1 year to 60 years

THE LAW

Cannabis and controlled substance possession and trafficking carry stiff penalties.

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- A person convicted of cannabis trafficking (transporting 2,500 grams or more of cannabis into Illinois with the intent to manufacture or deliver) faces up to twice the maximum term of imprisonment and twice the maximum fine upon conviction (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 705.1).
- A person convicted of controlled substances trafficking (transporting controlled substances into Illinois with the intent to manufacture or deliver) also faces up to twice the maximum sentence based on the amount of the controlled substance (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 1401.1).

The bottom line. Using is using.

Using, selling, storing, or distributing illegal drugs carries stiff legal consequences. Experimenting with even small amounts of an illegal drug is still considered using drugs. Teenagers must consider the consequences...the legal consequences of drug abuse.

For more information on the legal consequences of drug abuse, call the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority at (312) 793-8550.

drugs, driving & the law

Coming of age to drive and obtaining a driver's license are two of life's most treasured experiences for most teenagers. With a driver's license, however, come trust, responsibility and maturity. Many teenagers take these things seriously, while others use their new privileges as a means of using, transporting or selling drugs.

These teenagers and others believe that because they are young, certain criminal laws will not affect them or their futures. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority has developed a public awareness campaign that will help dispel such myths and encourage teenagers to consider the legal consequences of their actions.

According to the Insurance Institute of Highway Safety, teenagers are disproportionately represented in motor vehicle crashes. In 1989, teenagers accounted for 10 percent of the U.S. population and 15 percent of all motor vehicle deaths. Of that figure, one-third of young drivers were under the influence of alcohol or other drugs at the time they were killed.

Teenagers must consider the consequences.

- Loss of a driver's license and driving privileges will limit personal freedoms important to a young person, including driving to work and participating in many social activities.

- Losing a driver's license to a drug conviction may be a quick way to lose friends and trust. It can alter other peoples' opinions and cause personal embarrassment.

A drug-related driving conviction may significantly affect a teenager's school and personal life. Some schools have waged aggressive campaigns against illegal drugs by adopting strong anti-drug education programs and prevention policies. Violators of the policies are subject to suspension, expulsion, or even arrest. Also scholarships, especially in sports, may be jeopardized because of a conviction.

The legal penalties for a drug-related driving offense for minors are stiff.

Teenagers may face:

- The loss of the vehicle (even without a conviction) and driving privileges
- Higher insurance rates, fines, and legal fees
- Possible imprisonment

THE LAW

Tougher DUI laws cover not only alcohol, but illegal drugs as well.

➤ If an individual is arrested while driving and any amount of drug or drug by-product is found in his or her blood or urine, that constitutes DUI (driving under the influence). If convicted, the individual will lose his or her driver's license for at least one year, and may go to jail (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 95 1/2, pars. 11-501(a)(5) and 6-205).

➤ The secretary of state must cancel the driver's license or permit of anyone under the age of 18 who is convicted of a drug offense under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or the Cannabis Control Act while driving. Cancellation lasts one year or until the minor turns 18, whichever is longer (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-108 (3)(b)).

➤ Cars and other property used in violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act and the Cannabis Control Act can be seized by law enforcement authorities and ultimately forfeited by the owner, even without a conviction (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, pars. 1505 and 1655).

Once a driver's license has been lost to a drug-related offense, getting the license back is not that easy. An individual may have to undergo an evaluation for drug problems; complete a rehabilitation or drug education program; apply for reinstatement before a hearing officer; carry high-risk insurance for three years; and retake and pass all three driver's license tests.

As lawmakers enact new and tougher anti-drug laws, some teenage offenders may face being tried as adults, depending on the severity of the drug charge and the case. Using, transporting, and selling drugs is no joke. These are serious offenses that can ruin a teenager's future. Teenagers must consider the consequences...the legal consequences of using drugs and driving.

For more information on the legal consequences of drug abuse, call the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority at (312) 793-8550.

anabolic steroids

Winning and power still remain two of the most cherished values in our society. Most people want to be winners, and many want to gain power. Children pick up on these values at an early age and try to emulate them throughout their lives. Some are successful on their own, while others seek artificial means to help them along, thus creating an unlevel playing field. In the case of sports, use of anabolic steroids is one means.

What are anabolic steroids?

Anabolic steroids are a group of powerful compounds closely related to the male sex hormone, testosterone. They are used to promote the growth of muscle bulk, strength, and stamina.

FACT IS... Limited to the treatment of certain kinds of anemia, severe burns, and some types of breast cancer, anabolic steroids are seldomly prescribed by physicians today.

Why are anabolic steroids used?

Some athletes use steroids to gain a competitive edge by increasing body weight and muscular strength. Other individuals who are concerned about their physical appearance use steroids to look more muscular.

FACT IS... About 3 percent of 12th grade males in the United States had used steroids, according to a 1990 National Institute on Drug Abuse survey.

Are there any physical side effects?

Yes. Anabolic steroid usage can result in more than 70 side effects ranging in severity from acne to liver cancer and including psychological as well as physical reactions. The liver and cardiovascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by steroid use.

FACT IS... In males, use can cause withered testicles, sterility, and impotence. In females, irreversible masculine traits (such as lowered voice and increased facial and body hair) can develop along with breast reduction and sterility. Psychological effects in both sexes include very aggressive behavior known as "roid rage" and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

Are the risks worth it?

Review the facts. The extreme effects of anabolic steroid use can result in either death or doing time.

THE LAW

Are there legal consequences for anabolic steroid usage?

Yes. In terms of ranking illegal narcotics, the federal government lists steroids as a Schedule 3 drug, as is codeine. Ranked as more serious controlled substances are heroin and LSD (Schedule 1), and morphine and cocaine (Schedule 2).

FACT IS... In February 1991, the federal Anabolic Steroids Control Act became effective. It empowered the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration to regulate and investigate legal and illicit steroid use and trafficking. Illinois law also provides penalties for the possession and manufacture of steroids.

CONSIDER THE CONSEQUENCES

- Under federal law, a first-time conviction for the manufacture or delivery of steroids carries a maximum punishment of five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.
- A steroid possession conviction, even for personal-use quantities not validly prescribed by a doctor, carries a maximum sentence of one year in prison and a minimum \$1,000 fine. Subsequent offenses within two years of a prior conviction will result in stiffer penalties.

For more information on the legal consequences of drug abuse, call the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority at (312) 793-8550.

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Consider the Consequences...

Anabolic Steroids

What are anabolic steroids?

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FACT IS... Limited to the treatment of certain kinds of anemia, severe burns, and some types of breast cancer, anabolic steroids are seldomly prescribed by physicians today.

Why are anabolic steroids used?

Some athletes use anabolic steroids to gain a competitive edge by increasing body weight and muscular strength. Other individuals who are concerned about their physical appearance use steroids to look more muscular.

FACT IS... About 3 percent of 12th grade students — an estimated 74,194 teenagers — in the United States had admitted to using steroids, according to a 1990 National Institute on Drug Abuse survey.

Are there any physical side effects?

Yes. Anabolic steroid usage can result in more than 70 side effects ranging in severity from liver cancer to acne and including psychological as well as physical reactions. The liver and cardiovascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by steroid use.

FACT IS... In males, use can cause withered testicles, sterility, and impotence. In females, irreversible masculine traits (such as lowered voice and increased facial and body hair) can develop along with breast reduction and sterility.

Psychological effects in both sexes include very aggressive behavior known as "roid rage" and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

Are the risks worth it?

Review the facts. The extreme effects of anabolic steroid use can result in either death or doing time.

Get the facts about the legal consequences of drug abuse. Call the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority at (312) 793-8550.

THE LAW

Are there legal consequences for steroid use?

Yes. In Illinois, there are tough laws regarding the illegal use of anabolic steroids. Steroids are listed as a controlled substance under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act as are codeine, LSD, heroin, and cocaine.

CONSIDER THE CONSEQUENCES

The law specifically prohibits manufacturing, dispensing, possessing with the intent to deliver, prescribing, or administering steroids not validly prescribed by a doctor.

☛ Dealing steroids is a Class 3 felony with a maximum \$125,000 fine. This felony carries a two- to five- year term of imprisonment.

☛ Dealing steroids while in or within 1,000 feet of a school or public housing facility increases the offense to a Class 2 felony with a maximum \$250,000 fine. A minor aged 15 or older will be charged as an adult for this offense.

☛ Dealing steroids to a person under 18 years of age subjects an adult to a penalty of twice the maximum prison term and twice the maximum fine. That translates into 10 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

☛ Penalties for possession of steroids include a Class C misdemeanor for a first offense and a Class B misdemeanor for a second offense within two years of a prior conviction. The maximum fine for each offense is \$500. However, a Class C misdemeanor carries a sentence up to 30 days and a Class B misdemeanor carries up to a six-month sentence.

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Consider the Consequences...

Cannabis & Controlled Substances

Look at the statistics for your age group

For some of your peers, drugs are a part of daily reality. They are either used, sold, or stored in or around school property, in vehicles, at parks, at home or at friends' homes. Check out some statistics for your age group:

✓ By the time you graduate from high school, 17 percent of your fellow classmates will be frequent users of illegal drugs.

✓ Also before you graduate, more than 40 percent of your peers will have used marijuana.

✓ About 10 percent have used hallucinogens such as LSD and PCP, and one in eight high school seniors has admitted to trying cocaine, according to a 1990 National Institute on Drug Abuse survey.

Drug laws are tougher than you think

Over the past few years, several new anti-drug laws have been passed in Illinois to curb illegal drug use, especially in and around schools. Penalties have been toughened and the risks of getting caught have increased.

Depending on the severity of a drug charge and the circumstances surrounding the case, some teenagers accused of drug crimes can even be tried as adults. Consider the legal consequences that illegal drugs can have now — and in your future.

Get the facts about the legal consequences of drug abuse. Call the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority at (312) 793-8550.

THE LAW

Drug-free schools

☛ At a school's request, law enforcement officials can conduct searches for illegal drugs on school grounds, including lockers, using specially trained dogs.

☛ The use of any cellular communication device by a student on any school property is against the law. In addition to any other penalties imposed by law, it is a Class 2 felony, carrying a fine of up to \$100,000, for any person to knowingly use a cellular communication device in the trafficking of controlled substances.

☛ Pocket pagers or similar electronic devices can be prohibited in schools and on school property.

Dealing drugs on or near school property

☛ A minor aged 15 and older can be charged as an adult for the delivery or manufacture of a controlled substance within 1,000 feet of a school or public housing. Certain offenders may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

☛ Delivery of a controlled substance by a person 18 years of age or older to a person under 18 years of age on or near school property subjects the dealer to a range of severe penalties, from a Class 2 felony to a Class X felony depending on the amount of drugs involved. A fine of up to \$500,000 may also be imposed.

Dealing drugs away from school

☛ The penalties range from a Class B misdemeanor to a Class 2 felony for any person convicted of dealing cannabis, depending on the amount involved. Fines of up to \$100,000 may be imposed.

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☛ Depending on the amount and type involved, the penalties for dealing controlled substances range from a Class 3 felony to a Class X felony. Fines of up to \$500,000 may be imposed.

Employing a drug runner

☛ A person 18 years or older who uses or employs a person under 18 years of age to deliver controlled or counterfeit substances may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment that is twice the maximum.

Possession of illegal drugs

☛ Depending on the amount involved, possession of any substance containing cannabis can range from a Class C misdemeanor to a Class 3 felony.

☛ Depending on the amount or type of substance involved, the penalties for possessing a controlled or counterfeit substance range from a Class 4 felony to a Class 1 felony. The offenses carry a maximum prison sentence of 50 years and a fine up to \$200,000 or the full street value of the substance, whichever is greater.

Transporting illegal drugs

☛ A person convicted of cannabis trafficking (transporting 2,500 grams or more of cannabis into Illinois with the intent to manufacture or

deliver) faces up to twice the maximum term of imprisonment and twice the maximum fine upon conviction.

☛ A person convicted of controlled substances trafficking (transporting controlled substances into Illinois with the intent to manufacture or deliver) also faces up to twice the maximum sentence based on the amount of the controlled substance.

Minors do not escape legal consequences for drug offenses

☛ Under the Juvenile Court Act, a minor not tried as an adult for a drug offense may still face stiff legal consequences. The minor may be committed to a juvenile detention facility or a non-secure custody facility such as a foster home or group home. A minor also may be placed on probation and be required to perform community service work.

Parents or legal guardians can take on drug dealers

☛ Any person who supplies an illegal drug to a minor (or supplies to a seller an illegal drug which ultimately is sold to a minor) is liable to the parent or legal guardian of the minor for actual damages, such as costs for treatment or rehabilitation, pain and suffering of the parent and punitive damages.

Prison sentences* for felony drug offenses range from:

Class 4	1 year to 3 years
Class 3	2 years to 5 years
Class 2	3 years to 7 years
Class 1	4 years to 15 years
Class X	6 years to 30 years
Cocaine offenses	1 year to 60 years

* Depending on the severity of a drug charge and the circumstances surrounding the case, some teenagers accused of drug crimes can be tried as adults.

Consider the Consequences...

Drugs & Driving

Looking at driving stats

Did you know that:

- ✓ Compared with other people, teenagers have very high numbers of motor vehicle crashes and crash deaths, according to the Insurance Institute of Highway Safety?

- ✓ In 1989, teenagers accounted for 10 percent of the U.S. population but 15 percent of all motor vehicle deaths, a total of 6,677 fatalities?

- ✓ Of that figure, one-third of the young drivers — 2,203 teenagers — were under the influence of alcohol or other drugs at the time they were killed?

- ✓ Male 18- and 19-year-old drivers have higher death rates than any other group — 33 per 100,000 people, or more than twice the rate for 30- to 64-year-old males.

Coming of age to drive

Many teenagers take getting a driver's license seriously, while others use their new privileges as a means of using, transporting or selling drugs.

These teenagers, who choose to break the law, believe that because they are young, certain criminal laws will not affect them or their futures.

That is simply not true. More and more, teenagers are being held accountable for breaking the law, especially drug laws. Tough new anti-drug laws are helping to dispel the "age" myth and encouraging teenagers to consider the legal consequences of their actions.

Consider the consequences

- ✓ Loss of a driver's license and driving privileges will limit personal freedoms important to you, including driving to school or work and participating in many social activities.

- ✓ Losing a driver's license to a drug conviction may be a quick way to lose friends and trust. It can alter other peoples' opinions of you and cause personal embarrassment.

- ✓ A drug-related driving conviction may significantly affect your school life. Some schools have adopted strong anti-drug policies where violators are subject to suspension, expulsion or even arrest.

- ✓ Scholarships, especially in sports, also may be jeopardized because of a drug-related conviction.

Get the facts about the legal consequences of drug abuse. Call the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority at (312)793-8550.

For drug-related driving offenses, teenagers may face...

- The loss of the vehicle (even without a conviction) and driving privileges
- Higher insurance rates, fines, and court fees
- Possible imprisonment for serious offenses

THE LAW

DUI

- If you are arrested while driving and any amount of drug or drug by-product is found in your blood or urine, that constitutes DUI (driving under the influence). If convicted you will lose your driver's license for at least a year and may go to jail.

Your driver's license

- The secretary of state must now cancel the driver's license or permit of anyone under the age of 18 who is convicted of a drug offense while driving. Cancellation lasts one year or until the minor turns 18, whichever is longer.

Your vehicle

- Cars and other property used in violation of many state drug laws can be seized by law enforcement authorities and ultimately forfeited by the owner, even without a conviction.

Getting a driver's license back...

It's not easy. You may have to:

- Undergo an evaluation for drug problems
- Complete a rehabilitation or drug education program
- Apply for reinstatement before a hearing officer
- Carry high-risk insurance for three years
- Retake and pass all three driver's license tests

ORDER FORM

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority has various resource materials available without charge for its Legal Consequences of Drug Abuse campaign. To order materials, please fill out the following order form. For more information, call Jim Nayder at (312) 793-8550.

BROCHURES

For law enforcement

☐ 25 ☐ 50 ☐ 100 ☐ other _____

For educators

☐ 25 ☐ 50 ☐ 100 ☐ other _____

For businesses

☐ 25 ☐ 50 ☐ 100 ☐ other _____

HANDOUTS

Recently enacted drug laws

☐ 25 ☐ 50 ☐ 100 ☐ other _____

Cannabis and controlled substances

☐ 25 ☐ 50 ☐ 100 ☐ other _____

Drugs and driving

☐ 25 ☐ 50 ☐ 100 ☐ other _____

Anabolic steroids

☐ 25 ☐ 50 ☐ 100 ☐ other _____

POSTER

Consider the Consequences...The legal consequences of drug abuse
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(Please turn page over and fill in information)



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Place
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here

Legal Consequences of Drug Abuse
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
120 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997

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PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Name _____

Title/department _____

Organization (if applicable) _____

Address _____

City/Zip Code _____

**CONSIDER
THE CONSEQUENCES...**

The legal consequences of drug abuse



LAW ENFORCEMENT

Tougher, broader drug laws

"Each and every community, as well as individual, is in some way touched by the... illicit drug trafficker."

—Northeastern Metropolitan Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Enforcement Group

Since Illinois passed its Controlled Substances and Cannabis Control Acts in 1971 [Ill.Rev. Stat., ch. 56 1/2, pars. 701 et seq., and 1100 et seq.], anti-drug legislation has both broadened the scope of drug offenses in the state and made the resulting consequences more severe. Just recently, for example:

▲ The sale or delivery of any item of drug paraphernalia has been upgraded to a Class 4 felony with a prison term of up to three years and a minimum fine of \$1,000 for each item [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 2103-3(a)].

▲ The secretary of state is now required by law to cancel the license or permit of anyone under 18 years old who is convicted of a drug offense while driving an automobile [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-108(b)].

▲ Effective January 1, 1991, it became a Class 2 felony, with a maximum fine of \$100,000, to use a cellular communication device in controlled substance trafficking [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 1401.1(c)].

By now the body of anti-drug abuse law in Illinois is quite large. Not only are there numerous laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and use of illegal drugs, but there are also a large number of so-called user accountability laws on the books as well. This brochure is a quick reference guide to the most relevant drug abuse laws and their legal consequences. It is meant to help law enforcement agencies plan and execute their drug enforcement and prevention strategies.

Nuisance abatement

"The building facilitates the maintenance of the nuisance."

— Eddie Stephens, Cook County State's Attorney's Narcotics Nuisance Abatement Unit

There has been considerable interest in recent years, not only in arresting and prosecuting drug dealers, but in closing their places of doing business as well. The concept behind nuisance abatement is that any building used in violation of Illinois drug laws is a public nuisance, and private persons, the attorney general, or the state's attorney may take action to abate the nuisance [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 38, par. 37(1); also Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 100 1/2, par. 15].

There are several advantages to using the abatement process to curtail drug activity:

▲ Since these are civil, rather than criminal cases, the prosecutor has to show only a preponderance of evidence rather than prove the existence of the nuisance beyond a reasonable doubt.

▲ Compared to criminal proceedings, abatement can be a fast process.

▲ Unless the place of illegal drug activity is shut down, even after a dealer has been convicted and imprisoned, the drug activity is frequently carried on at the same location by other members of the family.

Voluntary compliance — getting landlords to rid their buildings of drug dealers — is the primary goal of many enforcement officials and community groups involved in nuisance abatement. Once apprised of the legal consequences facing them if the nuisance is allowed to continue, many landlords comply willingly.

Eviction of drug dealers is possible under an Illinois law that allows a landlord to void a lease and sue for possession if an occupant uses, or permits the use of, the premises

for the unlawful use, storage, or sale of controlled substances [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 100 1/2, par. 24].

If, however, a landlord fails to abate the nuisance, the court can restrain all persons from using the property for one year [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 100 1/2, par. 19(6)].

Asset forfeiture

“The General Assembly finds that the civil forfeiture of property which is used or intended to be used in...certain violations of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or the Cannabis Control Act, will have a significant beneficial effect in deterring the rising incidence of the abuse and trafficking of such substances within this State”

**—Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56
1/2, par. 1672**

Asset forfeitures are authorized under two state laws, which state that cash, conveyances (including aircraft, vehicles, or vessels), certain real estate, and other property used in violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act and the Narcotics Profit Forfeiture Act are subject to forfeiture [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, pars. 1505 and 1655].

In addition, all drug paraphernalia are subject to forfeiture [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 2105].

With the exception of real estate, similar forfeitures are possible consequences for violations of the Cannabis Control Act [Ill.Rev.Stat, ch. 56 1/2, pars. 712 and 2317].

Since 1982, law enforcement agencies in Illinois have seized more than \$20 million in cash and property. In 1990 alone, such forfeitures totalled nearly \$7 million.

Infants and minors

Despite disagreement over the efficacy of prosecution in cases of pregnant women who transmit illegal drugs to their unborn babies, the law itself is quite clear.

▲ A newborn infant whose blood or urine contains controlled substances is considered to be a neglected or abused child, and the parents may lose custody of the infant [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 23, par. 2053, ch. 37, pars. 802-3(1)(c) and 802-23].

▲ Anyone delivering a controlled substance to a woman he or she knows to be pregnant commits a Class 1 felony and may be imprisoned for a term up to twice the maximum otherwise authorized and fined a maximum \$250,000 [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 1407.2(a)].

With respect to the protection of older children, anyone 18 or older who delivers a controlled, counterfeit or look-alike substance to a person under 18 may be sentenced to a prison term that is double the maximum otherwise authorized and may be assessed fines that are twice the amount authorized [Ill. Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 1407(a)].

A person 18 or older who uses or employs anyone under 18 to deliver controlled or counterfeit substances may be sentenced to a term up to twice the maximum otherwise authorized [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 1407.1].

Penalties for delivery of a controlled substance within 1,000 feet of a school range from a Class 2 to a Class X felony. A maximum fine of \$500,000 may be imposed for serious offenses [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 1407(b)].

Any person who directly or indirectly provides an illegal drug which is sold or given to a minor is liable to the parent or legal guardian for actual damages, such as costs for treatment or rehabilitation, the pain and suffering of the parent, and for punitive damages [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 70, par. 601 et seq.].

Students may not use or possess a cellular communication device, pocket pager, or similar device in any school building or on any school property except with the permission of the school board [Ill. Rev.Stat., ch. 122, pars. 10-20.28, 34-18.14, 10-21.10, and 34-18.9].

School boards may authorize school officials to request law enforcement assistance in conducting searches for illegal drugs on school grounds and lockers. Such searches may include the use of specially trained dogs [Ill.Rev. Stat., ch. 122, pars. 10-22.10(a) and 34-18.12].

Drug-free workplace

Although estimates range widely, the cost to American businesses of drug abuse may have been as high as \$130 billion in 1990. In the Chicago area, where 10 percent to 20 percent of workers may have a drug or alcohol problem, the annual cost of drug and alcohol abuse is estimated to be \$1.5 billion.

— Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry

The federal Drug-Free Workplace Act became law in 1988. One provision requires that any contractor, business, or agency receiving more than \$25,000 from the federal government certify that it will provide a drug-free workplace. This provision applies to law enforcement and other agencies that receive federal funds directly.

Beginning in January 1992, when a similar law goes into effect in Illinois, no state agency can contract with, or award a grant to, any individual for more than \$5,000 without certification that the individual will not engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, sale, or use of a controlled substance in the performance of the contract.

All other \$5,000-plus grantees or contractors (including, again, law enforcement agencies) must certify that they will provide a drug-free workplace [P.A. 86-1459].

Professional licenses

The Illinois Department of Professional Regulation (DPR) focuses not only on physicians or pharmacists who may be prescribing discredited or dangerous medications; they also use asset forfeiture proceedings against drug dispensers "who put drugs on the street, who are in it for the money. That's the only way we can hurt some of these people."

—Bob Kriz, Department of Professional Regulation

DPR currently licenses the more than 44,000 physicians, surgeons, dentists, podiatrists, and veterinarians who are authorized to prescribe Schedule II controlled substances in Illinois.

By statute, DPR is required to revoke the license of any license holder who is convicted for a second time of any felony under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act [Ill.Rev.Stat, ch. 111, pars. 4150-20(c) and 4400-22(B)].

DPR is authorized to apply a variety of sanctions to Schedule II license holders for other lesser offenses as well [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 111, par. 4150(a)].

Driver's licenses

Considerable attention has been given to the legal consequences of driving under the influence of alcohol. There are also serious consequences for transporting cannabis or controlled substances in a vehicle, or driving under the influence of illegal drugs.

Any person ticketed for DUI gives implied consent to a breath, blood, or urine test to determine the amount of alcohol or presence of illicit drugs in his or her blood [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-501.1].

Any driver on a public highway gives implied consent to a breath, blood, or urine test if there is probable cause that the driver was at least partially at fault in an accident resulting in death or personal injury [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-501.6(a)].

Illinois law states that any amount of drug or drug by-products in a driver's blood or urine resulting from the unlawful use of cannabis or a controlled substance constitutes DUI. Offenders face mandatory revocation of their driver's licenses [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 95 1/2, pars. 11-501(a)(5) and 6-205].

In addition to regular criminal justice sanctions, the secretary of state may suspend for one year the driving privileges of a person convicted of the illegal possession, manufacture, sale, or delivery of controlled substances while operating a motor vehicle [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 95 1/2, pars. 6-206(28) and 6-206(29)].

Conviction records

The Illinois Uniform Conviction Information Act, which became effective on January 1, 1991, makes most criminal conviction records maintained by the Illinois State Police available to the public for the first time. Since this information will be available to potential employers, landlords, and others, a drug conviction can follow an offender for years [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 38, par. 1601 et seq.].

For more information

For more information on the legal consequences of drug abuse, call the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority at (312) 793-8550.

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ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY
120 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997



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120 South Riverside Plaza

Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997

(312) 793-8550

Dear Law Enforcement Professional:

Most people seem to have a vague sense that drug abuse laws in Illinois are getting tougher, but many people seem surprised by how tough specific laws really are and by how far they reach. In August 1991, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority launched a statewide campaign to inform the public just how tough the legal consequences of drug abuse really are.

Through our campaign, we're trying to give people fair warning that a drug conviction can mean more than just a fine and prison. It can also affect driving privileges, job opportunities, and many other personal freedoms.

In addition to a statewide radio and television campaign which recently got under way, print materials on the legal consequences of drug abuse have been prepared for several target groups: law enforcement personnel, educators, teens, and the business community.

In this law enforcement packet are a brochure that provides an overview of some current trends in anti-drug legislation, a newsletter, and various inserts ranging from an article on recent legislation to a flyer illustrating our poster. An order form is also included.

These materials can be used both to educate professionals in your department about changing drug abuse laws and to inform citizens of the severe legal consequences they face for using and selling illegal drugs. We'd be glad to send you as many copies of these materials as you need to support your community drug education and prevention efforts.

Those working on the campaign—Jim Nayder, Jamilah Owens and myself—hope that these materials will be of value. We'd also appreciate your feedback. Since the print campaign is ongoing, your comments will help us to improve subsequent materials.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Bill Mahin

Office of Public Information

ORDER FORM

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority has various resource materials available without charge for its Legal Consequences of Drug Abuse campaign. To order materials, please fill out the following order form. For more information, call Jim Nayder at (312) 793-8550.

BROCHURES

For law enforcement

☐ 25 ☐ 50 ☐ 100 ☐ other _____

For educators

☐ 25 ☐ 50 ☐ 100 ☐ other _____

For businesses

☐ 25 ☐ 50 ☐ 100 ☐ other _____

HANDOUTS

Recently enacted drug laws

☐ 25 ☐ 50 ☐ 100 ☐ other _____

Cannabis and controlled substances

☐ 25 ☐ 50 ☐ 100 ☐ other _____

Drugs and driving

☐ 25 ☐ 50 ☐ 100 ☐ other _____

Anabolic steroids

☐ 25 ☐ 50 ☐ 100 ☐ other _____

POSTER

Consider the Consequences...The legal consequences of drug abuse
32 X 36

☐ 2 ☐ 5 ☐ other _____



fold here

fold here

Place
stamp
here

Legal Consequences of Drug Abuse
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
120 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997

fold here

fold here

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Name

Title/department

Organization (if applicable)

Address

City/Zip Code

1.362.21
CONS
C.3

consider the consequences...poster

**In Illinois, drug abuse laws
are tougher than you think...**



**CONSIDER
THE CONSEQUENCES...**
The legal consequences of drug abuse

Copies of this 32 X 36 poster are available without charge. See the enclosed order form for details.
For more information, contact: The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois
60606-3997, (312) 793-8550.

This project is supported by Grant #90-DB-CX-0017 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice. Points of view or opinions contained in this document do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Department of Justice.
Printed by the authority of the State of Illinois, 92-22/12,000, 1992

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recently enacted legislation

Under Illinois law, a person who unintentionally kills another person without lawful justification because of a reckless, life-threatening act is guilty of involuntarily manslaughter.

- The charge becomes reckless homicide if a motor vehicle was the cause of death.
- Being under the influence of alcohol or any other drug at the time of the violation is considered prima facie evidence of a reckless act.
- Reckless homicide, in which the defendant was determined to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs, is now a Class 2 felony, with a possible prison sentence of three to 14 years (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 38, par. 9-3).

Effective July 1, 1991, the secretary of state is authorized to cancel the driver's license or permit of any person convicted of a violation of the Cannabis Control Act or the Illinois Controlled Substances Act that occurred while the person was in control of a motor vehicle.

The secretary of state shall not issue or renew any driver's



Photo by Charles Dees, courtesy of the Illinois State Police

license or issue a permit to anyone convicted under these circumstances.

The secretary of state *must* cancel the license or permit of any person under the age of 18 convicted under these circum-

stances (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 95 1/2, pars. 6-201(a)(7), 6-103(12), 6-108(b)).



Photo courtesy of the Northeastern Metropolitan Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Enforcement Group

As of January 1, 1991, the crime of money laundering is no longer an across-the-board Class 3 felony:

- It remains a Class 3 felony if the value of the criminally derived property is \$10,000 or less.
- If the value exceeds \$10,000 but does not exceed \$100,000, it becomes a Class 2 felony.
- It is a Class 1 felony if the value of the criminally derived property exceeds \$100,000 (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch 38, par. 29B-1).

A new law makes the use of cellular phones ("cellular radio telecommunication devices") in drug deals illegal. An addition to the Controlled Substance Trafficking laws, the new law, which became effective on January 1, 1991, states that the use of a cellular phone in the furtherance of drug trafficking is a Class 2 felony with a possible \$100,000 fine.

This penalty is in addition to other penalties which may relate to the specific offense (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 1401.1).

As of January 1, 1991, no student may have or use a cellular telephone in a school building or on school property unless an exception is granted by a school board and approved by the principal (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 122, pars. 10-20.28 and 34-18.14).

Until July 1991, any person who sold or delivered an item of drug paraphernalia committed a business offense, which carried a fine of \$1,000 for each such item. This offense has been upgraded to a Class 4 felony and now carries a minimum fine of \$1,000 for each such item.

In addition, any adult who sells or delivers an item of drug paraphernalia to someone under age 18 is guilty of a Class 3 felony, and faces a possible prison term of two to five years and a \$10,000 fine (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 2103(a)).



As of January 1, 1991, it became a specific criminal offense for a person to deliver a controlled substance to a woman he or she knows to be pregnant.

In such an instance, an offender may be sentenced to imprisonment for twice the maximum term otherwise indicated. The maximum fine that can be imposed for violation of this subsection is \$250,000 (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 1407.2).

In addition, any person who sells or delivers any item of drug paraphernalia to a woman he knows to be pregnant is guilty of a Class 2 felony, and faces imprisonment for three to seven years and a maximum fine of \$10,000 (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 2103(b)).

As of January 1, 1991, if a person delivers a controlled substance to another, and the recipient or any person experiences great bodily harm or permanent disability as a

result of the use of any amount of that controlled substance, the deliverer commits the offense of drug-induced infliction of great bodily harm.

Drug-induced infliction of great bodily harm is now a Class 1 felony, with possible imprisonment from four to 15 years and fines up to \$10,000 (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 38, par. 12-4.6).

An ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY reprint from the CHICAGO DAILY LAW BULLETIN, April 1991

State justice agency says public not fully aware of severity of many penalties for drug use

By BILL MAHIN
and BOB BOEHMER

Five years ago, a person convicted of selling one gram of cocaine in Illinois was guilty of a Class 2 felony, which likely brought probation or a prison sentence of three to seven years. Today, that same offense is a Class 1 felony, carrying a possible prison sentence of up to 15 years.

If the sale takes place in or near a school, public housing facility or public park—a Class X felony—that one gram of cocaine carries a mandatory prison sentence of at least six years (or as many as 30) and a fine of up to \$500,000.

As the laws prohibiting drug trafficking and abuse in Illinois continue to become broader and tougher, state lawmakers are enacting a variety of innovative measures designed to hold individual users accountable for their behavior.

For example, any amount of illegal drug or drug by-products found in a driver's blood or urine constitutes DUI. A person so convicted faces the mandatory revocation of his or her driver's license (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-501(a)(5)).

Cars, cash, real estate and other property used in violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act and the Narcotics Profit Forfeiture Act are subject to forfeiture (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, pars. 1505 and 1655).

But, while the body of drug abuse law continues to grow, knowledge of the consequences of these laws, or even their existence has not always been communicated effectively—either to the critical populations of potential and casual drug users, or even to criminal justice professionals. Juvenile officers, for example, report that many teachers and school administrators seem poorly informed about recent changes

to the laws involving drug distribution around schools.

Seeing the need to disseminate information about the legal consequences of drug abuse, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority this year is launching a public awareness campaign targeted toward both adults and young people throughout the state. The Authority is hoping to turn these legal consequences into a powerful prevention message that ultimately reduces the demand for illegal drugs.

The Authority's "legal consequences" campaign will, first of all, provide information about current drug laws—information which will help people make better-informed decisions regarding the use, sale, transport, or storage of illegal drugs. This part of the campaign will deal with relatively well-known laws, such as the Cannabis Control Act and the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, as well as with less familiar legislation. For example:

- Under the Controlled Substance and Cannabis Nuisance Act, an owner may have his building declared a nuisance and be prohibited from using it if it has been used for trafficking in or abusing illegal drugs (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 100 1/2, par. 15).

- Effective January 1, 1992, drug-free workplace legislation goes into effect. Under this law, all state grantees or contractors will have to certify that they will provide a drug-free workplace. For individuals, the state will make no contract or grant for more than \$5,000 without certification that the individual will not engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, sale, or use of a controlled substance in the performance of the contract (P.A. 86-1459).

- New legislation has increased the penalties for delivering a controlled substance or item of drug paraphernalia to a pregnant woman (P.A. 86-1459).

In addition to making people aware of existing and newly enacted laws,

the Authority hopes to serve as a clearinghouse of information on pending legal consequences legislation as well.

Another population targeted by the campaign is middle-class adults who often consider themselves outside the range of legal consequences. Despite this attitude, much drug abuse legislation is directly applicable to this group.

- Even the casual user faces serious penalties for violations of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or the Cannabis Control Act.

- A physician or pharmacist may lose his or her license following a second conviction under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 111, par. 4150(c) and 4400-22(B)).

- The Department of Professional Regulation may suspend or revoke the license or registration of an athletic trainer who violates, or assists in the violation of, any state law relating to the use of habit-forming drugs (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 111, par. 7616(U)).

It is a Class 3 felony, with a fine of up to \$100,000, if a trainer, coach, or health club staff member knowingly violates the law by delivering steroids to a person under 18 or to an amateur athlete (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 56 1/2, par. 6(c)(3)).

The Authority hopes to reach the heterogeneous statewide population of potential drug abusers, casual users, and addicts by using a variety of media: television and radio advertising, print advertising, public service announcements, feature articles, billboards, and transit ads.

Print materials will be distributed to teens through schools, counselors, law enforcement officials, and others. TV public service announcements will run throughout the state, as will multi-language radio spots.

The Authority will produce and

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provide slide and video programs for use by local officials and community groups. Information regarding new legislation or relevant court decisions will be provided to the criminal justice community through a series of news alerts.

The entire public awareness campaign is based on the assumption that knowledge of the legal consequences of these broader, tougher, and innovative laws will deter illicit drug activity. As Frank Gomilla, director of the Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Enforcement Group, which

investigates drug trafficking cases for some 80 Cook County municipalities, said recently, "The message must continue to be broadcast that drug trafficking and use and abuse is not only unhealthy and self-destructive, but illegal and unacceptable."

Paralleling, though not necessarily the result of, the creation of new and innovative drug abuse legislation has been an overall drop in the amount of illicit drug abuse in the United States.

Findings from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' 1990 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse show a continuing five-year decline in the use of most illicit drugs by Americans, including a 45 percent decrease in current cocaine use (defined as at least one use in the past month) from the previous year.

Further, the results of an on-

going study of high school seniors by the National Institute on Drug Abuse show that, in the words of Health and Human Services Secretary Louis Sullivan, "for the first time in the 16 years this annual survey has been conducted, less than half of the students surveyed have tried any illicit drug."

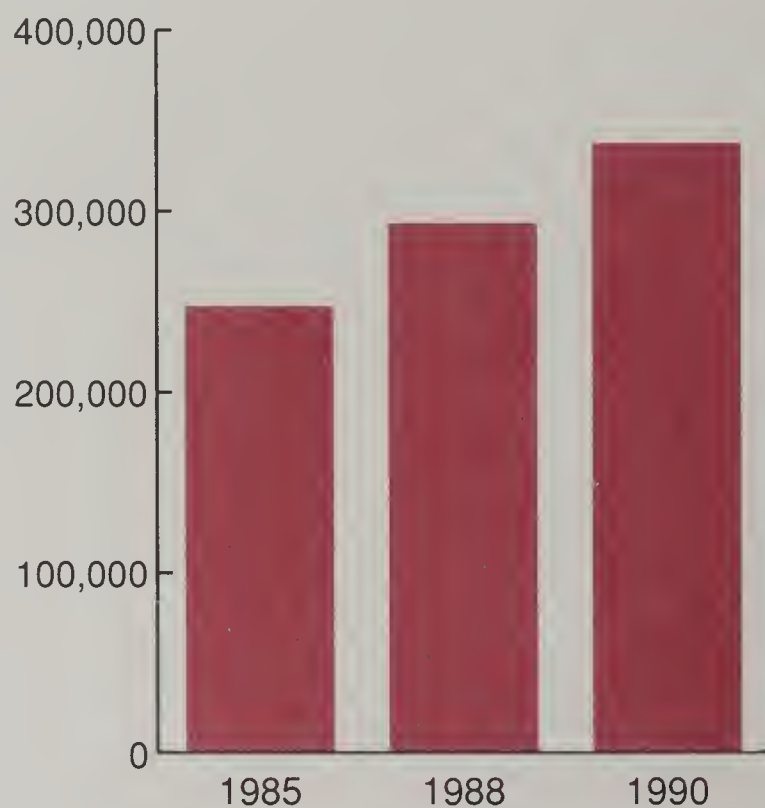
But, while the use of cocaine and other drugs has generally declined, daily, or near-daily use of cocaine has increased. The National Institute on Drug Abuse estimates that 336,000 people used cocaine daily in 1990, an increase of more than 15 percent over the preceding year. (See Graph 1.)

In addition, the number of crack

cocaine users seems to be holding at approximately half a million, suggesting a pattern similar to cocaine addiction. And, despite the encouraging findings regarding illegal drug use by high school students, it is recognized that the use of illicit drugs is considerably higher among dropouts than it is among the in-school population studied. (See Graph 2.)

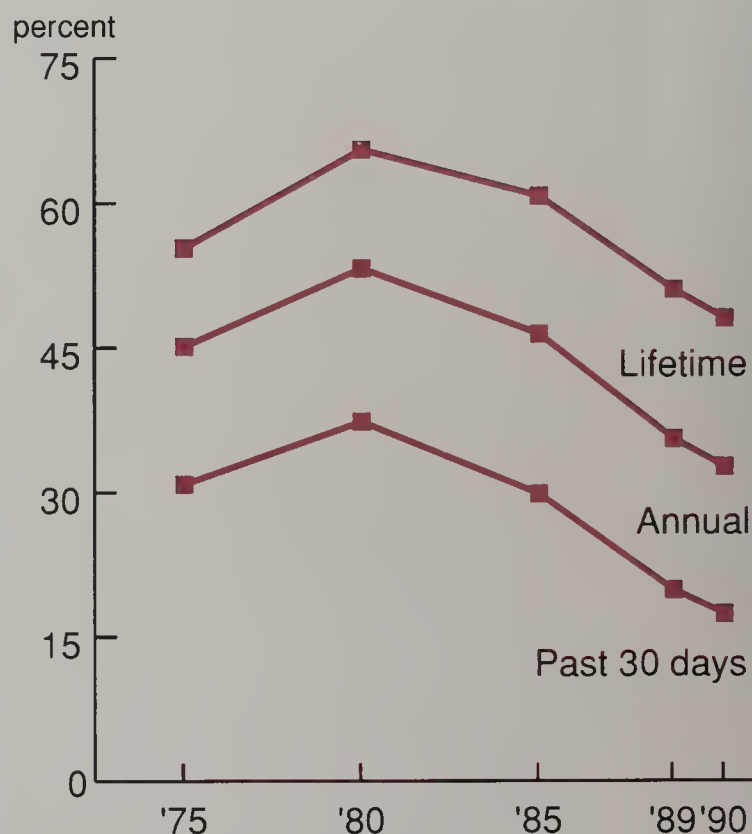
"There are still millions of Americans trapped in the web of addiction, poor health, violence, crime and death," according to Secretary Sullivan.

Graph 1: Estimated number of cocaine users in the U.S.



Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse

Graph 2: High school seniors reporting illicit drug use in the U.S.



Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse



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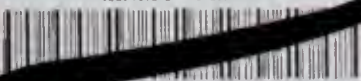
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